

### REMARKS

All of the claims are rejected as unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. Section 103(a) over Yokomizo '418 or Yokomizo in view of Phillips '485. Applicant respectfully submits that the Examiner has misread either the claims of this application or Yokomizo or both.

Applicant has amended claim 1 to incorporate the limitations previously found in claim 9 therein. This is not a new limitation and therefore this amendment is proper after final under Rule 116. The arguments made here in although new with respect to claim 1 apply equally to claim 9 as presented in the original application. Accordingly, consideration at this time is appropriate.

Referring first to Applicant's invention as claimed, the invention relates to a distributed system in which a high resolution image from an analog or digital source (see 204 and 206 in Figure 1) together with a state information file comprising an edit list are stored at a first node and a lower resolution image together with the edit list are forwarded to a second node where the lower resolution image can be rasterized based on the edit list.

In contrast, in Yokomizo, the lower resolution image but not the edit list are forwarded from the remote image processing station to a server image processing station and then from the server image processing station to a user's terminal. At the user's terminal a first editing step is carried out in which the low resolution image information is edited at the user's terminal. Editorial information indicative of the contents of the edit performed in the first editing step is transferred from the user's terminal to the remote image processing station and then the high resolution image is edited in the remote image processing station in accordance with the editorial information.

It can readily be seen that this is the opposite of Applicant's invention.

This difference is more than a mere matter of design, it is related to the essential differences between Applicant's system and Yokomizo's system. Applicant's system relates to displaying a high resolution image including edits on a remote display at a lower resolution without requiring the bandwidth to transmit the high resolution image and the associated edit list to the remote work station. As described, this permits quick viewing but with the option to obtain higher resolution image data as needed. In Yokomizo, the edit list is created at the remote work station from the low resolution image not transmitted to the remote work station. While Yokomizo suggests that the high resolution image could be edited in

accordance with the editorial instructions relating to the low resolution image, he says little about how this could be accomplished. In fact, in Applicant's invention, since the edit list originally applies to the high resolution image, it is relatively straightforward to apply the edit list to the low resolution image since more information than is required is available rather than less as would be the case in Yokomizo.

As already discussed in response to the first Office Action, Phillips is similar to Yokomizo in that it describes methods of storing effects made on low resolution images that can be later applied to high resolution images.

Applicant respectfully submits that when considered in light of these remarks it is clear that the invention as now claimed is readily distinguished over Yokomizo and Phillips and accordingly reconsideration and favorable action are requested.

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Respectfully submitted,

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